

several imperfect specimens of Newberry's leaf were found, which were characteristic enough to prove that it had come originally from the Pleistocene and is not a member of the Cretaceous flora.

The recognizable plant remains are contained in an interbedded stratum of very compact clay, which is considerably lighter in color than the bulk of the clay and dries to a buff-drab color. The horizon is the same as that carrying the abundant *Unios* and *Anodontas* for which the locality is famous. The largest fragment of a *Tilia* leaf is 12 cm. long and 6.5 cm. wide and lacks the tip and a large part of the margin. Together with the shell of a huge *Anodonta*, or freshwater clam, 15 cm. by 9.5 cm., it forms a cleavage plane in the hard clay, one side of the leaf being concealed by the ventral margin of the clam shell.

It seems desirable that this leaf shall be transferred to the modern genus, and while it undoubtedly represents a still existing species, either *Tilia americana* L. or *Tilia heterophylla* Vent., it has not been possible satisfactorily to determine which, so that Newberry's specific name may stand, at least for the present. This will give us the following as the correct citation for this species :

***Tilia dubia* (Newb.)**

Tiliaephyllum dubium Newb. Fl. Amboy Clays, 109. *pl.* 15.

f. 5. 1896. Woolman, Ann. Rep. State Geol. N. J.

1896: 212. 1897.

EDWARD W. BERRY.

BALTIMORE, MD.

REVIEWS

Henshaw's Mountain Wild Flowers of America*

This beautifully illustrated book will prove of great interest and usefulness to those who contemplate spending a summer vacation in the higher mountainous regions of North America. What the full-page illustrations of mountain flowers do not supply, when it is desired to identify some interesting alpine plant, the brief, but terse, descriptions will furnish. As the book is intended for the general public, the plants are not arranged scientific-

* Henshaw, Julia W. Mountain Wild Flowers of America. Pp. i-xxi + 1-384. Pl. 1-99. Ginn & Co., Boston. 1906.

cally, but are grouped together by the color of their flowers. The white to green flowers form one section of the arrangement, the pink to red another, while the blue to purple flowers, yellow to orange flowers, shrubs and miscellaneous plants, form other sections of the book, which is provided with useful indexes of the scientific and common English names.

JOHN W. HARSHBERGER.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE CLUB

FEBRUARY 27, 1907

The Club was called to order at 3:30 P. M. at the museum building of the New York Botanical Garden, with Dr. William A. Merrill in the chair. Twenty-one persons were present.

The names of Dr. Ernst A. Bessey, Subtropical Laboratory, Miami, Fla., and Dr. William Mansfield, College of Pharmacy, N. Y. City, were presented for membership.

Dr. Herbert M. Richards, chairman of the committee appointed to arrange for the reception given on December 26, 1906, to botanists in attendance upon the scientific meetings of Convocation Week, presented a report. The report was accepted and ordered placed on file, and the committee was discharged.

Resignations were received from Mr. S. Mendelson Meehan, Germantown, Pa., and Miss Dorothy A. Young, 38 Park Ave., Passaic, N. J. The death of Mr. Walter S. Logan, which occurred on July 19, 1906, was reported.

On motion the secretary cast the ballot of the club, electing Dr. Bessey and Dr. Mansfield to membership.

The following scientific program was presented:

"Tubular Glands in the Corn Embryo," by C. Stuart Gager.

The literature dealing with the transformation of starch to sugar in the corn grain during germination was first briefly reviewed, and its bearing on the structural anomaly subsequently described was pointed out. This anomaly consisted of invaginations of the glandular epithelium of the scutellum into the tissue of the latter, in such a way as to form true glands of the tubular and sub-racemose type.